

SHORT HINTS

Farmers' Institutes.

Merrill, Tuesday, Nov. 8.
Brockton, Wednesday, Nov. 9.
Concord Falls, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
Haverhill, Friday, Nov. 11.

Good samples of corn, sound and
were grown in Ashland, Masardis, Pe-
Isle, and other towns in the vicinity.

The *Western Rural* suggests that
who run wild over any new theory a-
perhaps, safe leaders.

Mr. Gerald Howatt has been
superintendent of Houghton farm,
is to be devoted now to practical pur-

The latest "trust" organization re-
is an oat meal trust in Canada, but it
stated whether the object is to con-
easing or the sale.

There are prospects of an increased competition this year between California and the usual Northern and Southern sources of supplies, as concerns evaporated fruit.

An English correspondent observed in that country they expect low price for American meats, owing to the competition of a large supply of Danish Irish cured meats, and exceedingly low rates for fresh meats.

The Vermont Board of Agriculture held its first meeting at Grand Isle, Oct. 5, 1894. In connection with it was a large exhibition. The meeting and the play was a grand success. No more meetings are to be held till December.

Ramford dairymen are talking of establishing a creamery. Henry T. and Chas. E. Knight of the Turner Creamery, met with them a few days ago to give them the result of their own mind of the enterprise.

At Dover, in addition to the large

ence, we noted the presence of at least six ex-members of the Board, H. L. Leavelle of Sangerville, and O. T. Goodrich of both of whom aided by their participation in the exercises of the meetings.

Dr. Peter Collier, formerly chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed Director of the New York Experiment Station, to succeed Dr. Starvante, resigned. This recognition of Dr. Collier's ability as a scientific investigator is a compliment to the power which selected him for the position.

Shut the cows into the barn now. The bitter grass is not the food to make and butter from, and serves to injure the appetite for the much better food that is stored for their use. Cows will not milk, and the butter made from it is of low quality if they are not moved to the barn.

Mr. Eldie, the Waldo county member of the Board of Agriculture is a brother of the results of a farm, practice, a

claims he gets in the grass crop following a corn crop and grain crop from the same field as when the single crop of corn is taken, thus showing that the land is in as good condition to produce a crop after producing the corn as it is before.

Consul Banham, at Calcutta, says in recent communication that wheat grows in its infancy in India and will grow there as well as in the United States. He fears that with the cheap native labor of India and the constantly growing facilities for transportation, the United States will find her a formidable competitor in production of wheat. He says the Indian farmer represents a capital of about \$200,000, and that he can produce and dispose of himself on about \$2.50 a month.

When we read that the Jersey cow of Anne, of St. Lambert, was induced to produce thirty-six pounds of butter in six days, and the Holstein cow Mervodes ninety-nine pounds, six and one-half ounces of butter in thirty consecutive days,

practical farmer, waiting to decide we breed to invest in, wants to know what cow made the butter and at what cost and whether the value is represented by the general run of cows of the breeds.

Aroostook county farmers gave the Board of Agriculture a cordial reception on the occasion of their recent visit. A delegation of Grangers met the party at the station at Presque Isle on their arrival, provided them free entertainment during their stay in town. At Ashland the citizens entertained the Grangers and at Grange, the members having provided the same at a previous meeting. *Aroostook Herald* pronounced the meeting the best of the kind ever held in the county and says they will result in much good.

The Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society proposes to have twenty farmers' institutes the coming winter. The experiment in this direction last season was very successful. On

The latest discovery of a wheat field by Frank Wilkison in the Pelouse Valley of Washington Territory. He is very enterprising over it, and says the region is a

to furnish 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, cheaper than India can supply. We have no such tales as those of the new wheat ground. For two years the year's yield is large. Then as the phosphate in the soil becomes exhausted, it is sure to be "a bad season," and after that no matter how favorable the conditions wheat cannot be grown any cheaper than in India. The new wheat ground, Mr. Willcox is right about the new region. We stand cheap bread for a long while.

Now is a good time to dig up the old plant trees that here and there are left standing to incumber the ground. The few ferrier appliers they produce have no value while the tree is in the way of the planter, the corn planter and the mowing machine. Dig them out; and the way to do it is to dig a narrow trench around the trunk of the tree, cutting off the roots as you find them. With the team tacked to a heavy cart, loaded if need be hitch well up in the tree, and it can easily draw over. Apple trees should

Maine Board of Agriculture.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at St. Harpwall, November 11th, 1887. Program—A. M., Farming as a profession; P. M., Farming as a business. Private 7 P. M., Stock feeding. A large delegation of the members of the board will be present. A general attendance is desired. 100 tickets are invited.

S. L. HOLBROOK, Member.
J. A. GILBERT, Sec'y.

Fruit in Arrostook.

An active connection some years ago with the State Pomological Society, led to a careful study of the condition of the fruit growing interests of Arrostook county, and to a consideration of what was needed to promote their development. Investigation found the towns in the southern part of the county producing fairly good samples of several well known kinds, but the great region of upper Arrostook, for

or fifty miles further north, no such success had been met. Repeated experiments, however, finally proved that the Duchess of Oldenburg would thrive and produce fruit in abundance in any part of the country opened up for settlement. The conclusion was then drawn and the statement made, that if one variety had been found sufficiently hardy to stand the low temperatures of the locality, it was reasonable to suppose that others could be found, and could be produced, that would be equal hardy, and that finally that section was